

Fig. 2. *I. gracilis*; magnified 4 times: *a*, right valve; *b*, anterior view, and *c*, ventral; *d*, magnified portion of the marginal rim. From White Horse Rapids.

[From Pauquette's Rapids. In the Museum of the Geol. Survey of Canada.]

Fig. 3. *Cytheropsis concinna*; left valve; magnified 12 times.

Fig. 4. *C. concinna*; ventral aspect of the closed valves; magn. 12 times.

Fig. 5. *C. rugosa*; magnified 12 times: *a*, right valve; *b*, ventral aspect of the closed valves; *c*, portion of the surface, magnified 50 times.

Fig. 6. *C. Siliqua*; right valve; magnified 12 times.

Fig. 7. *Leperditia gibbera*, var. *scalaris*: *a*, internal cast of the left valve; *b*, ocular and muscular spots, magnified. From Williamsville. In the Museum of the Geological Society.

[From Pennsylvania.]

Fig. 8. *L. alta*: right valve, natural size.

Fig. 9. *L. alta*; internal cast of left valve; natural size.

[From Schoharie. In the Museum of the Geological Society.]

Fig. 10 *a*. *L. gibbera*, var. *scalaris*; left valve; natural size; *b*, ocular and muscular spots, magnified.

Fig. 11. *L. gibbera*, var. *scalaris*; right valve; natural size.

[From Pennsylvania.]

Fig. 12. *L. Pennsylvanica*: *a*, right valve, natural size; *b*, ocular and muscular spots, magnified.

Fig. 13. *L. Pennsylvanica*; left valve; natural size.

Fig. 14. *L. ovata*; right valve; natural size.

Fig. 15. *B. Maccoyiana*: *a*, left valve, magnified 4 times; *b*, portion of surface, highly magnified.

Fig. 16. *B. Pennsylvanica*, right valve; magnified 4 times.

Figs. 17, 18 *a*. *B. Pennsylvanica*, left valves; magnified 4 times.

Fig. 18 *b*. *B. Pennsylvanica*; portion of the surface, highly magnified.

XXII.—Description of a new Ceylonese Nudibranch.

By Dr. E. F. KELAART.

[With a Plate.]

Doridæ.

TREVELYANA, new genus.

Body without a cloak. Two dorsal tentacles, without sheaths; non-retractile. Mouth in front of head, without tentacles. Branchiæ in a circular disk on the back, non-retractile.

Trevelyana Ceylonica. (Pl. X. B.)

Body $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, narrow, elevated and inflated near the branchial plumes; semigelatinous, white, and spotted with small
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dark orange-red spots, set wide apart from each other. Head rather produced and rounded, also spotted with red. Mouth circular, small, situated in front, without veil or tentacles. Branchial plumes 15 or 16, situated on the posterior third of the back, round a large disk, in the centre of which is the vent. Plumes long, downy, closely set, pure white, with a longitudinal bright-red streak on the back of each; slightly contractile, but they do not retract into a cavity; when extended, they resemble a small tuft of marabout feathers. Genital orifice in a nipple-like process situated between the anterior and middle third of body.

Foot long and broad, terminating posteriorly in a lancet-shaped point, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the body; white, with a delicate light orange-red line on the edge; this line is carried partially on each side of the head. Tentacles 2, dorsal, short, conical, pointed; upper half indistinctly laminated; of a light orange-red colour at tip; base colourless, transparent.

Found on rocks and sea-weed, near 'Sober Island.'

This elegant creature does not resemble any of the described species.

I have ventured to make a distinct genus of this animal, and dedicate it to Sir Walter Trevelyan, to whom I am so much indebted for the liberal aid he has given me in my researches into the natural history of Ceylon.

The form of the body is not unlike that of the genus *Ancula*. Its nearest approach in other particulars is to *Polycera*.

They are short-lived in a vivarium. Ova yellow, deposited in bead-like coils. They generally deposit the coils on twigs of sea-weed. Sometimes this animal resembles a miniature fantail pigeon, particularly when perched on sea-weed, with the small marabout plumes elongated.

XXIII.—*Note on the Red Colouring Matter of the Sea round the Shores of the Island of Bombay.* By H. J. CARTER, Esq., H.C.S. Bombay*.

FROM "the plagues of Egypt" down to the present day, the blood-red colour which occasionally makes its appearance in fresh and salt water has been an object of wonder. Numbers of instances of it are recorded by navigators of all ages, as may be seen by reference to M. C. Dareste's excellent 'Mémoire' on the

* Communicated by the author; having been read at the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, January 14, 1858.